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In Stormy Commons Debate Opposition Defeat Censure of Arms for S. Africa

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, July 22 (NYT).—Amid scenes of furious uproar, the House of Commons today mounted a bitter attack on the British government's policy of selling arms to South Africa. A Labor motion urging the government to abandon its policy was defeated by a majority of 22. The vote was 151 to 129.

going to be worth doing this—defying the UN, setting aside national rule of law and estranging us from so many commonwealth countries... so trivial," Stewart, the former foreign secretary, said in the packed Commons.

The government is spilling its blood for no return," he said. "We urge the government to abandon this before it is too late."

attacks in the Gothic style with both Tories and Labour sitting on the edge of their seats, the opening of debate in the House of Commons today was a rare occasion for a heated exchange of views on a controversial issue.

The debate, which began at 10:30 a.m., was the first in a series of similar debates on the subject of arms sales to South Africa. It was the first time since 1966 that the House of Commons has debated the issue.

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5 Copters, 10 GIs Lost In Flareup Indochinese Reds Start New Drives.

SAIGON, July 22 (AP).—U.S. military headquarters announced today the loss of five American helicopters to Communist ground fire in Laos and South Vietnam and also reported increased Communist attacks inside Cambodia and in the northern quarter of South Vietnam.

The U.S. command also announced that yesterday, for the first time in nearly a month, fighter planes escorted an attack of American reconnaissance aircraft counterattacked anti-aircraft positions inside North Vietnam.

During the past 24 hours, the command said, ten Americans were killed and 55 wounded—one of the heaviest 24-hour tolls in recent months.

One of the American dead and at least 25 of the wounded were hit during a day-long Communist attack with infantry and mortar fire on a U.S. 101st Airborne Division firebase.

The base, in mountain jungles west of the old Vietnamese imperial capital of Hanoi, blocks infiltration routes from Laos.

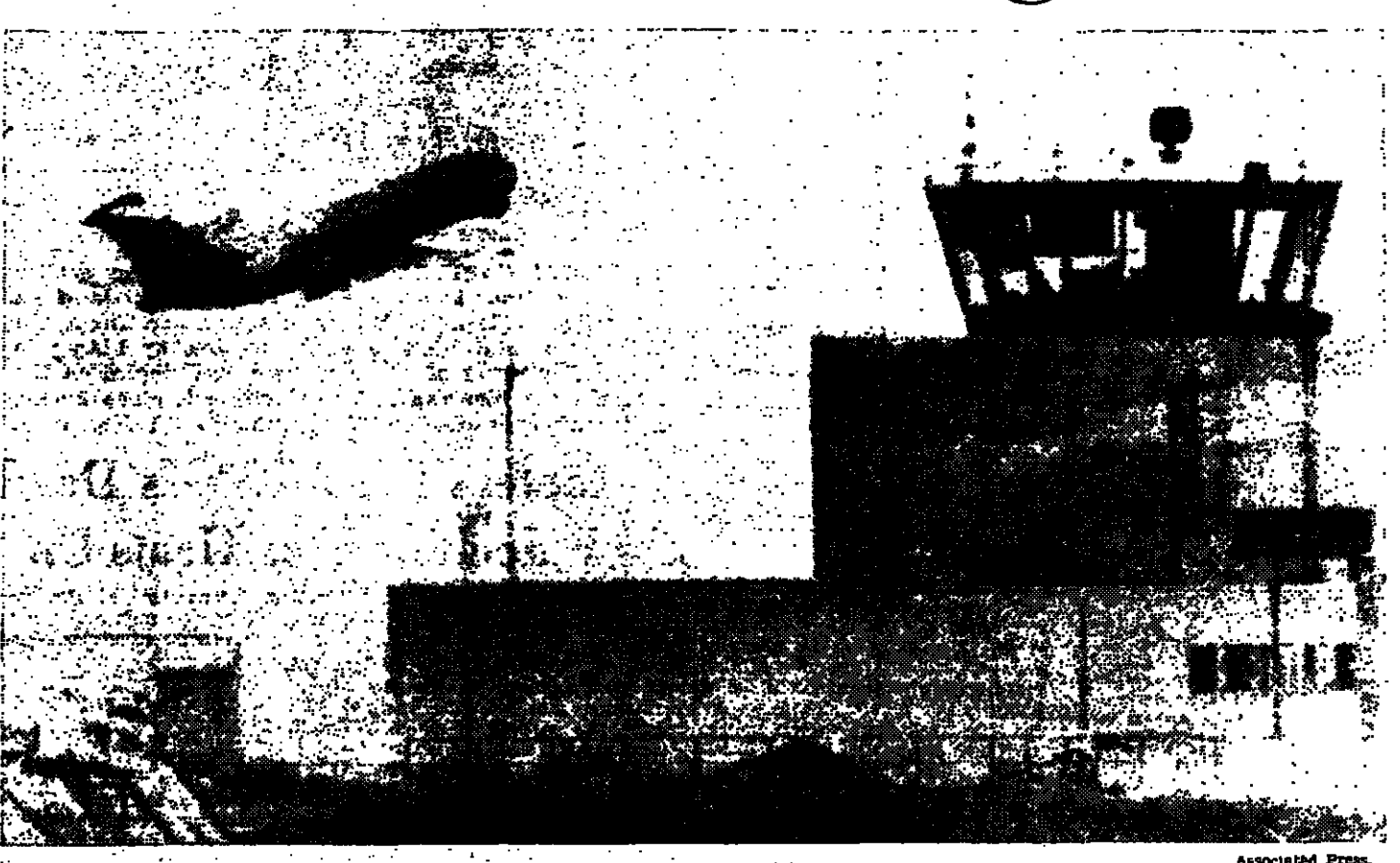
The Reds' attack began with four mortar barrages at dawn yesterday. Eight Communists were known killed during the day of fighting, in which the U.S. ground troops were supported by fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships.

It was the third day of widespread North Vietnamese and Viet Cong assaults to the north, south and west of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital.

Northern Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops cut strategic Highway 4, isolating Cambodian forces under attack at Krong Sam, 50 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Supplies were being shipped to the nearby districts.

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Arabs Hijack an Olympic Jet, Win Greek Pledge to Free 7



6 Guerrillas Fly to Cairo From Athens

ATHENS, July 22 (AP).—Six Arab guerrillas hijacked an Olympic Airways jet today and released the 53 passengers here only after winning a pledge from the Greek government that it would release in a month seven Arab commandos held for terrorist acts.

The hijackers, five men and a woman, armed with a machine gun, pistols and grenades, commandeered the Boeing-727 this morning while it was en route from Beirut. After a seven-hour stop-over at Athens, the refueled craft took off with the hijackers, crew and an International Red Cross official and landed tonight at Cairo.

In Damascus, the Popular Struggle Front claimed responsibility for the hijacking. United Press International reported. The group's leader, Abou Gharbiyah, told newsmen: "We did this. We are determined to secure the release of all guerrillas detained in Greece."

During seven hours of negotiations at Athens Airport, Aristotle Onassis, multi-millionaire owner of Olympic Airways and husband of the former Jacqueline Kennedy, offered himself to the hijackers as a hostage, an airline spokesman reported. His offer was rejected.

The heat in the plane rose to more than 100 degrees while the passengers, many of them women and children, sat staring down gun barrels. After four hours, one woman fainted and the commandos allowed her and a stewardess to leave the plane.

On arrival, the hijackers had demanded the release of the seven jailed Arabs within three hours, an airport source said. If the deadline was not met, the Arabs threatened to blow the plane up, the source said.

As Greek Vice-Premier Stylianos Patakos negotiated with the hijackers from the control tower, the deadline was extended another three hours. According to sources, Mr. Patakos, the No. 2 man in the Greek regime, refused to release the seven Arabs until certain legal steps were taken under Greek law.

At one point, Mr. Patakos offered to free three of the imprisoned commandos in ten days and the others within a month. One of the guerrillas rejected that offer by saying, "One of them is my brother."

A government communiqué tonight said that the negotiations appeared to be stalemated when André Rochat, a Red Cross representative for the Middle East, volunteered to act as a mediator. Mr. Rochat, a Swiss, happened to be transiting at the airport when the hijacked plane landed.

The communiqué described the hijackers as "common black-malicious."

It said the promised release of the seven Arabs was in accordance with the "policy of the government."

Cong Says New Coalition Should Include Thieu Ministers

SAIGON, July 22 (AP).—The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam today said it would accept a coalition government with the Thieu administration.

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Andreotti's Bid for Italy Cabinet Dims

ROME, July 22 (AP).—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti's bid for a four-party coalition government collapsed today, despite Italy's 16-day-old government crisis.

Both Socialist parties considered for partnership in the coalition said conditions did not exist for a four-party center-left government.

Mr. Andreotti's own dominant Christian Democrats broke into fierce squabbling after a stormy leadership meeting reaffirmed the party's backing for him.

The usually imperious Andreotti made no immediate move to give up his mandate to form Italy's 32nd post-Fascist government, apparently hoping for some last-minute breakthrough.

Many political observers said if Andreotti would have little choice but to renounce the task given him on July 11 by President Giuseppe Saragat.

New Mandate

But some political sources did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Andreotti will receive a new mandate to explore possible governments other than one including all four center-left parties.

An alternative to this would be dissolution of parliament and calling of early national elections.

Mr. Andreotti's efforts to put together a four-party alliance were crushed by the conflict within the coalition, between the leftist Socialist party (PSI) and leftist Christian Democrats on one side and the moderate Socialist (PSDI) and conservative Christian Democrats on the other.

The break began last night when the PSDI rejected Mr. Andreotti's compromise platform and declared that "the negotiations cannot go on."

The main PSDI complaint was that Mr. Andreotti's program did not forcefully enjoin the arch-rival leftist Socialist party from contracting local alliances with the center-right.

Kekkonen Visiting U.S. to See Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 22 (Reuters).—President Ulysses Kekkonen of Finland, whose country seeks an increased role as a neutral host for East-West negotiations, arrived here today for an official visit.

The Finnish leader left Moscow on Monday after renewing his country's friendship and non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union, and is expected to discuss a wide range of international problems with President Nixon.

U.S. officials said that there was no agenda for President Kekkonen's meeting with Mr. Nixon, but they noted that Helsinki was the site for the next round of the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and the Kekkonen government has offered to play host for the proposed Soviet-backed European Security Conference.

Egypt's Answer to U.S. Cairo Ready for Cease-Fire And Talks... With Some 'Ifs'

By John L. Hess
CAIRO, July 22 (NYT).—The United Arab Republic told the United States today that it was ready to stop shooting and start talking on the basis of United Nations resolutions, according to a well-placed diplomatic source. But it insisted that these resolutions call for an Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied in the 1967 war and for restoration of what it describes as the "legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

According to the source, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad indicated to U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers that Cairo was prepared to accept a procedure along the lines suggested by the Rogers letter of June 18.

"The authoritative newspaper, Al-Ahram, published an almost complete text of the Rogers letter in its late edition this morning. It called for a three-month cease-fire which would have started July 1 and negotiations that in the beginning, at least, would be conducted not face-to-face but through the United Nations' special envoy to the Middle East, Gunnar V. Jarring.

Israel, Egypt and Jordan would agree in advance to an expression of intention to abide fully with the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, "in all its parts."

The Arabic translation of the Rogers letter perpetuated a difference in interpretation of the Security Council resolution that has persisted since its adoption.

The Arabic version calls for Israeli withdrawal from "the occupied territories while the English version omits the article and the French version employs the ambiguous "des territoires occupés," which can be read either way.

The U.S. position has never been sharply defined, but diplomatic sources here say they have been assured that the United States envisages the withdrawal of Israel to substantially the borders it occupied before the Six Day War in June, 1967. The definition has been left vague to permit negotiation of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Union Leaders Urge Dockers To Unload U.K. Perishables

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, July 22 (NYT).—With food prices rising, union leaders urged striking dockers today to return to work and move perishable goods that have been piling up and rotting during the week-long port shutdown.

Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, made the move after Home Secretary Reginald Maudling threatened to use the 35,000 troops currently on alert if food emergencies develop.

By this evening there was little indication whether or not the 47,000 striking dockers would heed the plea of union leaders and start removing the tons of apples, bananas and grapefruits on the 48 ships in Britain's ports.

Earlier in the day, however, Southampton dockers voted unanimously not to handle perishable cargoes, including 9,000 cases of oranges as well as crates of bananas, meat and fish. Ship stewards in Southampton—as well as Hull where dockers refused to handle 12,000 cartons of apples—are scheduled to meet tomorrow with union officials.

Mr. Jones told Mr. Maudling in a letter that strikers will be urged to remove the perishable foodstuffs so long as wages would be paid to charities.

"We are prepared to recommend our port union organizations to favorably consider any approach by port emergency committees in respect of clearly definable food cargoes of an essential nature which are genuinely in danger of deterioration."

Just how much perishable food awaits the dockers remains unclear. A Ministry of Transport official declined to estimate the amount of perishable food, fearing "it would aggravate the situation."

There are, however, about 8,000 tons of bananas, the most perishable food, on ships berthed in Britain's docks. Within the week, officials say, most of the bananas will rot.

"It would be a staggering potential loss to the banana industry," said Mr. Maudling yesterday. "Once again today, housewives visited supermarkets and found prices rising because of the strike—in many stores a pound of prime beef rose twelve cents over Monday, while grapefruits rose by one cent."

French Reject A Unilateral Move On Algeria Oil

PARIS, July 22 (NYT).—The French government insisted today that Algeria had no right to decide unilaterally to increase tax levies on French companies exporting oil from Algerian wells.

The Algerian decision was taken yesterday in a letter to the two main companies operating in Algeria. The cabinet, which met here under President Georges Pompidou, said such a decision could be taken only through agreement between the two governments under the terms of a 1965 agreement on oil exploration and exploitation.

The cabinet's attitude, as outlined by a spokesman, was mild and reflected the French desire to avoid a crisis in relations.

Negotiations between France and Algeria had been under way for a revision of the agreements but had been suspended a few weeks ago when the two positions appeared too wide apart to bridge.

The spokesman said that Algeria's decision justified a recourse to conciliation and arbitration as provided for in the agreement. In this case, he said, the Algerian decision would have to be held in abeyance.

Bolivia to Free 10 in Trade For 2 Kidnapped Germans

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 22 (UPI).—Bolivian President Alfredo Ovando told the nation today that the government will release ten political prisoners—most of them captured members of Che Guevara's band—in exchange for two German mining engineers captured by leftist university students early Sunday morning.

He also said the government will allow the kidnappers to leave the country once they have safely delivered the two hostages they took after robbing and plundering the tiny jungle mining town of Teoponte, 60 miles north of La Paz. The Bolivian Army is believed to have them surrounded in their jungle hideout.

"The hostages of Teoponte will be exchanged by the government because desperation of the mothers and wives of the Germans cannot be denied," President Ovando said. "I am putting these ten persons at liberty before the exchange."

Moments later the national radio station informed the troops surrounding the guerrillas that the government had ordered them to be released.

The word was passed officially to the guerrillas over the national radio by a priest, Jose Prats, who said he had accepted the "duty" of relaying the news to them. The guerrillas had named him their official spokesman.

The president's ten-minute speech put a dramatic end to the four days of tension that followed the guerrilla attack on the American fluorspar co., a U.S.-owned firm which dredges gold from the Lake River.

The youthful revolutionaries, calling themselves the National Liberation Army and identifying themselves with their revolutionary hero, Che Guevara, were well armed for their attack.

They blew up the company's bridge with dynamite and burned the offices before fleeing into the jungle with their two hostages.

The engineers were identified by the German Embassy in La Paz as Gunter Lerch, of Heppenheim, southern Germany, and Eugen Schulzhauser, of Tessen, a former German city now on the border of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Both have Bolivian wives and children and have lived in the country for several years.

Guevara's Band

The political prisoners to be released are almost all members of the Guevara band captured when Mr. Guevara was surprised and later killed by the Bolivian Army in 1967.

The German government, which at present is installing a water system in La Paz and also has other projects under way in the country, put pressure on the Bolivian government to obtain the release of the captives, according to government sources.

Construction Men in Granada Strike to Protest Killing of 3

GRANADA, Spain, July 22 (UPI).—Construction workers staged a citywide strike today following Spain's worst labor clash since the civil war.

The walkout was provoked by a street battle between workers and police that left three dead and 88 injured in a flurry of gunfire and rock throwing yesterday.

Government officials said that the strike closed building sites throughout Granada but that other workers remained at their jobs.

"The city is still tense, but there have been no new disturbances," one said.

In the clash yesterday, the police opened fire on 3,000 protesting workers, killing three and wounding 11. Another 49 workers suffered other injuries, sources said.

Officials said the rock-throwing workers injured 37 policemen, two of them critically.

Sources said three workers were buried this morning behind a cordon of policemen at a local cemetery. Relatives of two of the victims were the only persons allowed to attend the ceremony. The third was buried without being identified.

Police reinforcements which had been rushed to Granada patrolled the streets today to prevent further violence.

Opposition leaders predicted the shootings might provoke further strikes, unrest and confrontations in the country. No sympathy strikes have been reported in other Spanish cities, however.

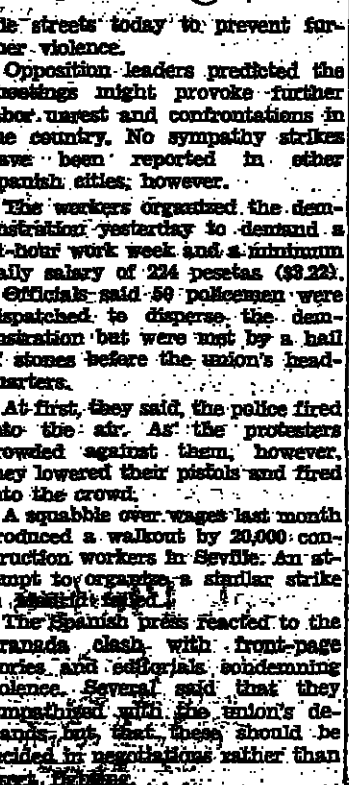
The workers organized the demonstration yesterday to demand a 40-hour work week and a minimum daily salary of 224 pesetas (\$2.23). Officials said 50 policemen were dispatched to disperse the demonstration but were met by a hail of stones before the union's headquarters.

At first, they said, the police fired into the air. As the protesters crowded against them, however, they lowered their pistols and fired into the crowd.

A squabble over wages last month produced a walkout by 20,000 construction workers in Seville. An attempt to organize a similar strike in Seville failed.

The Spanish press reacted to the Granada clash with front-page stories and headlines condemning violence. Several said that they thought the strike was the union's demand that the government be decided in negotiations rather than by force.

Spanish Police Standing At Scene Where Three Striking Workers Were Killed During Riots Tuesday



ADA—Spanish police standing at the scene where three striking workers were killed during riots Tuesday.

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The cabinet's attitude, as outlined by a spokesman, was mild and reflected the French desire to avoid a crisis in relations.

Negotiations between France and Algeria had been under way for a revision of the agreements but had been suspended a few weeks ago when the two positions appeared too wide apart to bridge.

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Florida Citrus Groves

Coca-Cola, Other Giant Firms
Are Said to Exploit Migrants

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—The Coca-Cola Co. and a string of other giant corporations were said yesterday to be exploiting migrant workers for harvesting the nation's citrus crops.

Yost Urges
U.S. Action on
Arms Protocol

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—The American ambassador to the United Nations has urged that if President Nixon does not soon send Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical and biological weapons in war to the Senate for ratification, the United States could be "quite embarrassing" situation.

A message that has just been available here, Ambassador W. Yost reminded the State Department that the United States has the protocol to the General Assembly of the United Nations "with a fanfare" last November.

The administration fails to send the protocol to the Senate by the time the General Assembly meets in mid-September, Mr. Yost said, other countries will begin to see the American delegation as a private on the issue.

Elaborate sources report that the work for transmitting the treaty to the Senate has been found by Henry Kissinger's National Security Council staff in the White House, but it is not clear when the treaty will be submitted.

Two Explanations

Sources offer two different explanations for the delay.

The sticking point, according to one source, is the issue of tear gas and herbicides—both of which military has used in consideration of Vietnam.

When the President announced his decision to ask the Senate to ratify the 1925 treaty, the White House pointed out that the United States did not interpret the treaty to include tear gas or herbicides.

ist December, however, the United Nations General Assembly voted by a vote of 80 to 8, that protocol does ban tear gas and herbicides.

her sources say that the treaty marginal issue compared with arms talks in Vienna, and that these concerns keep showing protocol to the bottom of the 2 House staff's in-basket.

In any case, the administration says that it is likely to have a cult time in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on protocol. Sen. J.W. Fulbright, committee chairman, indicated a letter to the President in January that he thought the United States should interpret the treaty to include tear gas and herbicides.

here has been speculation here, particularly in light of Mr. Yost's message—that the President might solve the problem of the treaty by announcing to the UN September that he was sending protocol to the Senate.

his move would come soon enough to relieve any international pressure and would come late enough to prevent the Senate from ratifying the treaty this year.

For Sale: 2 Presidential Yachts,
But Not One Bidder Shows Up

By Karl E. Meyer

NEWPORT, R.I., July 22 (WP).—Sale of two presidential yachts closed yesterday with the red-faced announcement that a single bid had been submitted.

The White House must now decide what to do with its official white elephants—the two presidential yachts, Patricia and Julie.

It appears that buyers were deterred by a condition put on sale—that the yachts are for pleasure only, not for commercial use. An official said the condition was put on the sale of President Nixon himself, probably so that the craft "could be made into gambling casinos or for some other notorious use."

Additionally, the minimum bids set—\$100,000 for the Patricia and \$200,000 for the Julie—may have been a bit too high for a venerable vessel used by five presidents.

The 82-foot Patricia has overnight accommodations for only 10 people, and the 64-foot Julie has bunk space for only six. Both vessels have overlarge dining and lounge areas. During the Kennedy years and Johnson years, the Patricia was known as the Honey Fitz and the Julie sailed under the name Patrick J. Brochures of the Nixon sale were mailed to 5,800 potential buyers, including the Kennedy family and Aristotle Onassis.

Created bidders were allowed to inspect the Patricia in the Washington Navy Yard and the Julie at Miami Beach. Sealed bids were supposed to be submitted to the Department of Defense plus sales office in Newport, which disposes of unwanted government ships. Bids competition had been expected for the presidential yachts.

accharin Ruled Safe,
but Study Is Advised

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—A government-appointed group today labeled the artificial sweetener saccharin safe but recommended further laboratory studies.

Joint panel of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council concluded "on the basis of available information the present use of saccharin in the United States does not pose a hazard."

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Ford Foundation
To Help Police

By George Lardner Jr.

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP).—McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, called a news conference today to announce financing of a \$80 million independent agency to help reform police training and operations procedures throughout the country.

A basic aim would be to finance innovations it fears might be neglected by federal aid programs.

Among them are programs to enable the police to focus more on criminal investigation and less on such functions as traffic control; guidelines for arrests in non-emergency situations; developing civilian management personnel; recruiting short-term personnel for work in their own neighborhoods; creating teen-age patrols; and means of promoting better relations.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—The Coca-Cola Co. and a string of other giant corporations were said yesterday to be exploiting migrant workers for harvesting the nation's citrus crops.

Now one of Florida's biggest citrus growers, Coca-Cola bought out Minute Maid orange juice ten years ago. It owns or controls more than 30,000 acres of Florida citrus groves. Other Coca products include Snowcap orange juice and the Hi-C and Real Gold fruit drinks.

Philip W. Moore, staff counsel for the Project for Corporate Responsibility, said the company also owns and operates "unquestionably bad" housing for migrants.

He cited one cluster, near a Minute Maid grove at Frostproof, Fla., that houses 200 to 300 people.

The quarters, Mr. Moore told the Senate subcommittee on migratory labor, have no indoor water or plumbing. Even worse, he said, is "the social control" Coca-Cola exercises over the migrants.

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TO FOIL A THIEF—A snatch-and-grab-proof case is demonstrated for cameras at the BBC at Bristol, England. The idea is that when thieves snatch the bag and rush back to their van with it, a device is released which sends out masses of colored smoke. This could either cause the thief to drop the case or to throw it into the get-away vehicle. The smoke would fill the vehicle so that the driver, blinded, would have to stop to avoid crashing.

Family Assistance Plan Gets
Harsh Reception in Senate Unit

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—A staggering \$9.1 billion—\$800 million more than the administration's estimates of the costs of the bill as passed by the House and more than \$4 billion over the federal costs of the existing system.

Sen. Clifford P. Hansen, R., Wyo., immediately told Sen. Long, "I applaud you for the excellent job you did in stating some of the concerns, doubts I suspect are shared by everyone on this committee."

Highly critical questions later came from Sen. Jack Miller, R., Iowa. Sen. Herman E. Tamm, D., Ga., Sen. John J. Williams, R., Del., and Sen. Carl Curtis, R., Neb.

But the hearing was only a few moments old when it became clear that the Finance Committee remains highly skeptical of the proposed FAP, even with revisions drafted by HEW in June at the committee's request, and may never send it to the Senate floor.

Committee Chairman Russell B. Long, D., La., opened the hearing with a blast, saying it would be an "impossible task" to defend the bill against criticism on the Senate floor. Calling the proposal "a massive and costly experiment," Sen. Long said an understatement figures showed it would "add 14 million Americans to the welfare rolls."

In the State of Mississippi, 36 percent of the total population would become welfare recipients, in terms of money, the revised FAP's cost to the government is

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—The Nixon administration announced yesterday that it would propose a new explosives control act to combat the growing number of bombings in the United States.

Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel, said the proposal—drawn up by a White House task force—was needed to deal with a wave of terrorist bombings that has left 40 persons dead, 384 injured and caused property damage of \$22 million in the last 15 1/2 months.

The administration proposal would require federal licensing of all persons manufacturing or handling explosives, secure storage, and positive identification of retail buyers, with a statement detailing how they proposed to use their purchases.

It would also expand the federal authority to arrest anyone connected with the theft or use of explosives.

The proposed act would be administered by the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines, which administered the Federal Explosives Act of World Wars I and II.

Like N.Y. Proposals

It is almost identical with proposals made last week by New York City Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary before a Senate subcommittee investigating bombings.

At that time, Mr. Leary also told members of the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee that strict record-keeping should be part of any federal law, and he urged that manufacturers be required to include a coded, indestructible object inside explosives so that their origin could be traced.

The only objections to the administration proposal are expected to come from Western congressmen, who are likely to protest that such a bill would place undue hardships on small miners and prospectors without noticeably curbing the use of bombs.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—Six alternate jurors were sworn in yesterday for the murder trial of Charles Manson and "his girls" who are charged with the murders of actress Sharon Tate and six others.

The task of selecting a jury is now over and the way is clear for opening statements and testimony in the trial Friday.

The prosecution's opening statement, a 20 to 30-minute declaration by Los Angeles Deputy District Attorney Vincent T. Bugliosi, will come near the opening of the next session. According to Mr. Bugliosi, it will reveal a motive for the slayings, "almost as bizarre as the murders themselves."

The six alternates, four men and two women, will be sequestered at the Ambassador Hotel with the regular jury of seven men and five women chosen last week. All 18 will be locked up for the estimated three-to-five month duration of the trial.

GI Fails in Bid
To Hijack Plane
At Saigon Airport

By George Lardner Jr.

SAIGON, July 22 (AP).—An American soldier tried to hijack an airliner from Saigon to Hong Kong by threatening the crew with knives today but surrendered to police after officials foiled his plan by letting the air out of the plane's tires.

The two-hour episode occurred aboard an Air Vietnam plane at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport.

Taken into custody by Vietnamese police and turned over to U.S. authorities, the soldier was identified as Army Pvt. George M. Hardin.

Pvt. Hardin apparently boarded the aircraft, a four-engine DC-4, at Pleiku in the Central Highlands, where he is assigned to the Army's 71st Evacuation Hospital, officials said.

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Sheriff Shows
Too Much Spirit

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—Sheriff William Montague of Attala County, Mississippi, allegedly led a double life—lawman by day, moonshiner by night.

A federal grand jury in Aberdeen, Miss., has indicted Sheriff Montague, Deputy Sheriff Woodrow Steen and five other men for violating federal liquor laws.

The sheriff obliged one of the other defendants, James Williamson, by looking the other way while Mr. Williamson turned out large batches of moonshine, the indictment said.

Vietnamization Vs. Negotiation

The real difference between Washington and Saigon on negotiating a Vietnam settlement is this: the Nixon administration, to satisfy a domestic demand if not to offer "the other side" an attractive alternative to battle, holds out to it the chance to gain by negotiation a certain share of the political power in South Vietnam. In his own most succinct statement of this purpose, Mr. Nixon said on April 20, "A fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces within South Vietnam." Mr. Rogers followed this up with his suggestion that "the Communists may decide it is in their best interests to negotiate an agreement which gives them representation proportionate to their numbers."

The Thieu government, however, does not wish to offer the other side any share of the political power, by negotiations or otherwise. It wants to keep that power in one package and to hold on to the whole package itself. President Thieu evidently feels—and surely he has reason to know—that a political solution which reflected the existing relationship of political forces would jeopardize his regime's survival. Lacking confidence in his own political appeal, he tries continually to substitute for it American military and economic power.

The second difference between Washington and Saigon follows from this basic one. The administration, seeking—at least in theory—to divide the power in South Vietnam and to distribute the pieces to different factions, has thought of several techniques or approaches to that end. "We recognize the complexity of shaping machinery that would fairly apportion political power in South Vietnam," Mr. Nixon said April 20. "We're flexible." His aides explained that "machinery" could involve elections or some other procedure, so long as it reflected popular choice and was not "imposed."

But the Thieu-Ky government, wishing neither to divide nor to lose the political power, has endorsed only one kind of "machinery"—i.e., elections. It did so last year according to a formula which it elaborated in virtually full confidence that the formula would not be acceptable to its Vietnamese rivals, as indeed it hasn't been.

Now, if the Nixon goal of "fairly apportioning political power" means anything at all, it means some sort of coalition government. What else can it mean? The trouble with saying this out loud, however, is that—as the President noted on Monday—coalition government has somehow become what he called a "code word" for a Communist takeover sooner or later. Mr. Nixon surely knows that coalitions have gone that route only, as in Eastern Europe after World War II, when the Soviet Army was immediately on hand to help the local Communist party—a condition not obtaining in Vietnam, or for that matter, in Finland, Italy, France or Laos, among others who have taken Communists into some form of coalition government in recent years. Nonetheless, the myth is so powerful that even a history-minded American President cringes before it.

This is unfortunate, for no matter what one chooses to call it—"coalition government," "sharing power," "fair apportionment of political power" or what have you—the concept is crucial to a compromise and to winning both public support and enemy acceptance for it.

We suspect that President Thieu understands this very well. He opposes any coalition, "imposed" or not. The last thing he wants is a "fair apportionment of political power." Indeed, he works against the concept every chance he gets. Hence his sly crack last Sunday that Secretary Rogers had created "some misunderstanding." Hence his insistence that he will not let Communists or neutralists (so designated by him), or anyone whom he chooses to throw in jail, participate in South Vietnamese politics. Against such assertions, against his record of political failings, against his stark interest in his own survival, Mr. Nixon's assurances that President Thieu is pledged to a "free election" ring hollow.

In fact, there is a quality of shadow play to the whole discussion of negotiating terms. Early in his administration, Mr. Nixon had two tracks to his Vietnam policy—negotiation and Vietnamization. His explicit threat to the other side was to negotiate quickly with the United States or to face a strong and self-sustaining South Vietnamese foe later. Well, 18 months have gone by and no negotiation has occurred, but Vietnamization, according to the administration, is going swimmingly. Saigon, for the reasons cited, seems never to have wanted to talk seriously. Hanoi and the Viet Cong evidently have placed their bets on protracted war, figuring to outlast Washington's direct support of Saigon. Mr. Nixon's own devotion to negotiations has never been beyond challenge, to put it mildly, if for no other reason than the fact that negotiation and Vietnamization are, by their nature, contradictory aims. Or at least they become so, in time.

It is difficult, on the one hand, to build up the Thieu-Ky regime in the interest of turning over more and more of the war burden to the South Vietnamese, while simultaneously exerting pressure on the government to broaden its base and make other bargaining concessions in the interest of a settlement. Inevitably, you have to choose—unless, of course, the North Vietnamese become so impressed by the self-sufficiency of the South that they decide to try to strike a deal with us rather than wait to deal with a Saigon government capable of going it alone.

That could still happen. But the prospect is not heightened by President Thieu's attitude. He sounds more than ever determined to go the Vietnamization route, giving away nothing, playing for our unquestioning support. And for all his talk of flexibility, Mr. Nixon sounds increasingly ready to accept the inevitable contradiction between Vietnamization and negotiation—and to proceed down the Vietnamization track.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Loss for Modern Toryism

Iain Nerman Macleod might have become prime minister of Great Britain with better luck in timing, and there would have been no doubt about his government's direction. He was the epitome of modern Toryism—even more so than Edward Heath or Reginald Maudling, with whom he had worked under R. A. Butler to give their party's policies a drastic facelift and updating in the years out of office after the war.

The son of a Yorkshire physician, he believed deeply in the National Health Service instituted by a Labor government and gave it vigorous direction as Minister of Health. He was a more skillful Minister of Labor than any Labor party occupant of that of-

fice in postwar Britain. But it was as an energetic colonial secretary, responding to Harold Macmillan's "winds of change" thesis, that Mr. Macleod provoked the wrath of Conservatives nostalgic for the heyday of empire, and this may have cost him his chance to be prime minister.

Mr. Macleod was a man of courage who asked no quarter from political foes despite pain from a progressive arthritic condition that derived from a war wound. With the Conservative victory in June, he had plunged into his job as Chancellor of the Exchequer with all of his old drive and verve. His death at 56 is a severe loss for his party and his country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Middle East Crisis

In both Washington and Moscow, peace is more spoken of than arms, and this pause is in itself a good thing. It remains to be seen whether it will open concrete cease-fire prospects as a first step. The two superpowers are currently playing a moderating role in the Middle East. But neither of them is ready to accept a weakening of the positions it acquired in that part of the world.

Peace, thus, can result only from the status quo. . . The question for both the

Americans and Soviets is to convince the Israelis and Arabs to renounce some of their claims in order to avoid a confrontation between the Big Two. The diplomatic game is thus extremely close.

Each one must know very exactly how far it is possible to go without starting the catastrophe. For Washington in the face of Moscow, the limit is the delivery of Phantoms. For Moscow, vis-à-vis Washington, it depends on the number and mission of Soviet "advisers" established in Egypt.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 23, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG—Information which has recently been received from a well-informed source states that the Bulgarian deputation, in spite of the fact that it has been received by so many high placed personages here, has no official character whatsoever. Its presence will not in any way cause a change in the attitude of the Russian government towards the Bulgarian question. No change is possible as long as the present government exists.

Fifty Years Ago

July 23, 1920

LINCOLN, Neb.—Prohibition delegates, at the opening session of the party's convention here today, stamped, nominating William Jennings Bryan as Presidential nominee although balloting for the party leader was not scheduled until tomorrow. The stampede was occasioned by the introduction of a resolution "tendering" Bryan the leadership of the party. The move was passed by acclamation although Bryan had previously said he could not accept.



'Sleep Tight, Now...'

France and Monetary Reform

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—Once again, France is playing the leading role in opposition to an international monetary reform proposal, and its presently stubborn stance suggests that Gaullism is far from dead.

The more cordial Franco-American relations symbolized by President Georges Pompidou's visit here earlier this year are more shadow than substance. On a host of issues from Indochina to the Middle East, Gaullist policies are antithetical to those created on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now, the old French intransigence on monetary matters, pushed out of sight while the government was trying to recover from the May, 1968, revolution, has surfaced again.

The present issue revolves about a very modest proposal put forward by the United States and backed by the West Germans and some others to improve on the existing system of currency exchange rates. The idea is to avoid, if possible, the traumatic international crises that develop when major currencies are forced to devalue, or in other ways change the value of their money.

Dollar Center

But France resists the introduction of even a small element of flexibility into the existing system for a number of reasons. An important one is that it might erode the dollar, which, they say, already threatens to become "the center of the solar system."

Instead, the French are anxious for the development of a monetary union within the Common Market which—even if a single currency did not develop for many years—would tend to offset what the French consider to be U.S. economic dominance.

Thus, Mr. Pompidou's Gaullism is more sophisticated than the general's own version. He is not proposing a new war on the dollar. But his indirect attack, which seems to be succeeding, is to stall the American drive for more flexibility, even to the extent of blackmailing the British, who also see the wisdom of freeing the present system from some of its existing rigidities.

Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, has made clear to the British that their revived Common Market application will be vetoed by the French, unless the U.K. agrees to the community's position that—among themselves—they will not take advantage of wider exchange rate margins that might later be agreed upon by the International Monetary Fund.

And at a recent meeting of the Group of Ten deputy finance ministers in Paris the French just about won assurance that nothing beyond more study of the problem will be approved at the IMF's annual meeting in Copenhagen this fall.

U.S. Points

American officials had proposed that three specific points be put forward by the IMF:

• Exchange rates should be allowed to fluctuate in a "band" of 2 percent either side of official parity, instead of the present 1 percent.

• Legalization of the so-called "temporary" floating rate, used by Germany and most recently by Canada, to arrive at some new fixed rate. (Canada's currency is still "floating," meaning that demand for Canadian dollars is supposed to determine the rate.)

• Legalization of small, frequent changes in parity—the "crawling peg"—that would allow, in gradual bites, what often happens with a disarming shock when a major currency devalues or revalues.

As American officials see it, the issue is supercharged emotionally. One key European believes that many Europeans have concluded, incorrectly, that the United States wants to make some dramatic changes in the system in order to alleviate its balance-of-payments difficulties. "This is a very difficult subject to talk about," the official says, "because once you say 'flexibility,' or 'limited flexibility,' or whatever—it arouses different visions in different people's minds. You are really talking psychology rather than substance. You are really talking about a state of mind."

France Believes

Thus, while the United States considers its three points very small steps indeed, the French react like the bull to a red flag.

As analyzed here, there are about four main strands to the French opposition:

• On general grounds, the French central bank is opposed (as are some other European central banks) to any change in the "discipline" or fixed exchange rates. This is traditional.

• On technical grounds, the question is raised whether the proposals are any good. Will they work? Are they useful? On balance, the French doubt it.

• On what might be described as nationalistic or Gaullist grounds, the French do not like the idea that all of the flexibility is measured against the dollar. That sets up the dollar as the kingpin of the international monetary system.

• The French hesitate to approve

anything that might psychologically or otherwise interfere with closer monetary integration of the EEC. The American position is that you cannot turn the clock back. There are bound to be some changes in exchange rates as one nation's currency gets out of line with others, and therefore it makes sense to provide a system that will discourage speculation.

"I find it a little ironic," says an American official, "that some people sit around all day worrying about international capital flows that undercut (a country's) domestic monetary policy—yet refuse to see that wider banks might help them to dampen the extent of these movements."

Whether progress is made in this difficult field will depend in good part on whether the Common Market countries can settle their differing viewpoints. Even the strongest advocates of reform do not want to provoke a break with the French.

Pitfalls for the Polls

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Exceptionally low turnout in primary elections and exceptionally high levels of uncertainty in public opinion polls are causing exceptionally large headaches for candidates, managers and kibitzers trying to outguess the voters in this fall's elections.

Rarely, if ever, has there been less solid ground for predicting an election three months away.

The one thing that is obvious to both Democrats and Republicans is that the voters they are seeking to beguile are now massively "turned off" by everything and everybody associated with politics.

One well-traveled Republican summed up his impressions of a lot of 36 states and an intensive survey of key counties in one of them by saying, "In 15 years of politics, I have never seen such absolutely total indifference. No one is listening; no one wants to work."

A Democratic campaigner of similar vintage, commenting on the pitifully small turnout in his party's primaries this spring, calls it "the year of the shrug-off."

Alienation

What lies behind the indifference, according to some expert analysts of opinion polls, is increasing public alienation from politics and politicians.

"We used to think," said one political scientist and part-time campaign consultant, "that increased information would produce greater understanding of, support for and participation in the political process. What we have been getting in recent years is exactly the opposite. The greater the volume of politics on television, the more the voters seem to be mentally tuning out."

The more vivid and immediate television's depiction of war in Vietnam, crime in the streets or conflict in the cities becomes, the more the viewers tend to regard those problems as beyond the solution of any politician.

One result—found in the private polling of candidates in several states this year—is an unprecedentedly high percentage of "informed voters" who say they are uncertain how they will vote.

One public opinion analyst who has looked at the polls for a number of candidates remarked that "any incumbent who runs this year on his record as a problem-solver is asking for defeat."

The clearest sign of the "alienation phenomenon" these men discern is non-voting. Primary elections in states as disimilar as New York, Virginia and Iowa have produced record or near-record low turnouts.

When voters don't vote or say they are uncertain how they will vote, the politicians' rule-of-thumb is that the incumbents are in trouble. The axiom is: When in doubt, they vote them out.

But that rule may not apply this year. The incumbents are doing rather well so far in the primaries. Roughly two-thirds of the House and Senate nominations have now been settled and only seven incumbents—out of six senators and six representatives—seeking renomination have lost.

The Crisis of Crises—Planet Wide

By Claire Sterling

ROME—Suddenly, in any number of disparate countries—the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, India, Japan—important men have sensed an impending danger unlike any in human experience. Futurologists call it the crisis of crises, the culmination of man's timeless errors. They have many and not always comprehensible ways of putting this, but what they seem to be saying is that the day may be coming when the planet can no longer support the people on it.

There will be 7 billion people by the turn of the century, twice the number now. They are not going to have enough to eat: half the world's population is starving already, and 4 or 5 of the 7 billion are expected to die. They will not have enough habitable living space, even by our own generation's shrinking standards: the more affluent may live 50,000 to a skyscraper, the poor in cement warrens of "combustions" spreading across continents from end to end. They will not have enough parks, beaches, woods, open countryside to escape maddening urban pressures, or enough psychiatrists for any but the basket-case. They might not have the physical room to travel freely. They may not have enough breathable air or drinkable water.

The fact that this last goes for all of us—the human race, that is—may surprise some Americans, including as they do to the oddly proprietary view that the United States is alone in violating nature. Actually the Lake of Zurich is as irredeemably dead as Lake Erie; the Rhine is filthy; the Rur, the Rhine, Swedish forests are withering under acid rains bearing sulphur from the Ruhr; the Japanese, Finns and Dutch fall deathly ill from eating mercury-tainted shellfish; sturgeon (and so, alas, caviar) is disappearing from the Caspian Sea; the Baltic's oxygen content is dropping at an alarming rate; the lifespan of a Milanese is three years shorter than other Italians' because of smog; and in some parts of the Tiber a fish will die in 15 minutes.

The Baltic

Take the Baltic. It is an immense shallow and sluggish water outlet to the Atlantic as well as a waterway that 30 years must go by before its waters can be flushed away and renewed. And it is sick: choked with industrial waste and human excrement emptying into it from the bordering states of Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Finland, Soviet Russia; clogged with garbage dumped by pleasure craft; polluted by windborne mercury from Europe and DDT from everywhere; stinking with oil from passing freighters and tankers. The water could die overnight. The thermometer of light fuel oil can measure over a square kilometer within one to two days. A shipwrecked super-tanker spilling 250,000 tons of oil on these waters would mean the end of the Baltic as a marine life, with incalculable effects on the atmosphere, not to mention the economies of coastal states inhabited by 300 million people. Yet the tanks will go on playing these waters less and until the six governments agree to ban them. Even so, the would remain the slime from six nations' rivers and the waste of eras whirling overhead.

Fright Stories

There are a lot more such fright stories, and others possibly in the making, as the world's population grows and the earth's resources are used up. Deserts spreading relentlessly across overgrazed land, a new Ice Age induced by human tinkering with

the atmosphere, lifeless oceans, terrestrial floods. And all the ravages we are just beginning to notice have doubled within 30 years, while twice as many human beings are scrambling for food and water, excreting, piling up garbage, consuming fuels and manufacturing goods, emitting noxious vapors and deafening sounds as they cross the globe in cars and super-jets.

All this amounts to so much more than our pedestrian ideas of a problem is that futurologists are not too big for any of the current popular back-to-nature prophecies: 7 billion people are unable to find deliverance by banishing the technological and growing nasties in window-boxes, and evidently too big to be entrained in an exclusive club of rich industrial nations, whose performance as it has hardly inspired bottomless love on the part of those other nations where the starving billions live. Above all, it is certainly too big for any single country, however wealthy, powerful, civilized, guilt-ridden, nation-loving, or technologically ahead of the rest.

Pitfalls for the Polls

Something may be done about the Baltic, the only point, however, on which the Swedes and the Soviet Premier Kossygin are unreservedly agree. But what else is done even by the six states could not be enough. If, indeed, the winds would defeat the active ash clouds carried by the Hiroshima in a fortnight, that has carried pesticides 3,000 miles from Africa to the Caribbean and mangled, in a quarter of a century, impregnate the Antarctic ice with 2,600 tons of DDT.

There is really no getting around it. If the planet is to be reasonably livable somewhere around the year 2000, we are going to have to have planetary rules, planetary goals, and planetary policies. There has nothing to do with internationalist sentimentality. One World, or the Brotherhood of Man, can all still hate our neighbors; it is merely the recognition of elementary survival principle as parable, at this stage in human history, to the earliest agreements against the war of all against all. It is one way out, of course, but not fall within our immediate view.

The international Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Please include a return address, and letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos	Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Algeria (air)	18.00	36.00	63.00	Luxembourg (air)	17.00	34.00	61.00
Argentina (air)	20.00	40.00	70.00	Morocco (air)	16.00	32.00	59.00
Australia (air)	22.00	44.00	77.00	Netherlands (air)	16.00	32.00	59.00
Belgium (air)	18.00	36.00	63.00	Norway (air)	17.00	34.00	61.00
Brazil (air)	24.00	48.00	84.00	Pakistan (air)	16.00	32.00	59.00
Canada (air)	26.00	52.00	91.00	Portugal (air)	16.00	32.00	59.00
France (air)	16.00	32.00	59.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	16.00	32.00	59.00
Germany (air)	18.00	36.00	63.00	South Africa (air)	16.00	32.00	59.00
Greece (air)	18.00	36.00	63.00	Spain (air)	16.00	32.00	59.00
India (air)	20.00	40.00	70.00	Sweden (air)	17.00	34.00	61.00
Iran (air)	22.00	44.00	77.00	Switzerland (air)	17.00	34.00	61.00
Israel (air)	20.00	40.00	70.00	Taiwan (air)	17.00	34.00	61.00
Italy (air)	18.00	36.00	63.00	Tanzania (air)	16.00	32.00	59.00
Japan (air)	24.00	48.00	84.00	Turkey (air)	17.00	34.00	61.00
Korea (air)	20.00	40.00	70.00	U.S.A. (air)	12.00	24.00	45.00
Lebanon (air)	18.00	36.00	63.00	U.S.A. (surface)	10.00	20.00	37.00
Libya (air)	20.00	40.00	70.00				

Crisis

Legal Group Accuses Brazil of Regular Use of Torture

GENEVA, July 22 (UPI)—The International Commission of Jurists said today that it had received evidence of making torture a "systematic, scientifically developed practice" in Brazil.

The commission found that a "latent civil war" existed in Brazil, with the country's armed forces tilted against an underground opposition to the regime.

There are thought to be at least 12,000 political prisoners in Brazil, the commission said.

The security services and other police forces, according to the commission's report, resort to what is called "preventive torture."

Anyone who has helped a member of the underground in any way risks "suffering intolerable pain even before he has the opportunity of explaining himself before a judge," the commission said.

Doctors Present

Army doctors are sometimes present at the torture sessions in order to enable the torturers to "go on for several consecutive hours," it continued.

Another reason for the presence of doctors was said to insure that the prisoners did not receive injuries that would be too apparent should they appear before a judge.

The plunging of a prisoner's head into a bucket filled with dirty water or excrement until near suffocation, electric shocks and blows on the genital organs and other sensitive parts of the body with lead and iron clubs are some of the tortures employed, the commission said.

The report details other forms of torture, including the use of specially trained police dogs to attack the prisoners. But, the report says, such torture results not from instructions but from the individual initiative of one or other agents of repression.

"Little Hope"

The commission said that the spreading use of torture "corrupts society." There was little hope, the report said, "of ending the repression in view of the ever-increasing number of civil servants and military officers who have incriminated themselves by torturing their fellow citizens."

But the commission said that by continuing to draw attention to the situation, public opinion in civilized countries had a "very real chance of putting a stop to the inhuman practices suffered by so many men and women in Brazil."

Bello Stands By His Assertions on Vatican's Finances

GENEVA, July 22 (UPI)—An American author said today that he stands by his allegations—despite Vatican denials—that the Roman Catholic Church holds working capital of \$13 billion.

Observations Romano, the Vatican newspaper, said yesterday that the author of the statements in Nino Bello's book "The Vatican Economy" were "fantastic exaggerations."

But Mr. Bello, a journalist who has written for the New York Times, issued a statement saying that, "until such time the Vatican makes public the details of its finances and investments, in an official annual report by His Holiness, I stand by my fact stated in my book."

Mr. Bello's book contains no "fantastic exaggerations" and deals only in "facts," he said. Mr. Bello, who is a Catholic, said in the Vatican paper that its actual working capital was "far from being one-hundredth" of the \$13 billion which Mr. Bello mentioned.

600 Pilgrims Feared Dead in Flash Floods in North India

DEHRA DUN, India, July 22 (UPI)—About 600 people were feared to have been swept away by river floodwaters that cut off part of a road in the mountain foothills of Uttar Pradesh State, according to reports here today.

Officials said the fate of the pilgrims, mostly Hindu pilgrims, was immediately known. They were seen to have been carried away by the river, which was swollen by heavy rains and was traveling in a state of flood.

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said in a statement that she did not hope that the death toll was as heavy as indicated by first reports.

All-India Radio reported that a total of 31 vehicles were carried away by the floods and 100 people were believed dead.

It said 15 people were killed as pilgrims swept through a village near the northern town of Shimla.

Gap Is Blasted in Dublin-Belfast Railway Tracks

DUBLIN, July 22 (AP)—An explosion ripped a 19-inch gap in the track of the Dublin-Belfast railway near here today, shortly after a homemade bomb rocked a hotel club in central Belfast, killing the bar but causing no fatalities.

Police suspected terrorists from the Provisional Irish Republican Army set off the explosion along the railway track about 10 miles out of Dublin.

The first train from Dublin stopped at the gap in the track caused by the blast and stayed on the tracks. No one was hurt.

Only one line between the two cities remained open to trains. Workers stood by, waiting for clearance from police and army engineers to go ahead with repairs to the damaged track.

A railway spokesman said "normal service" would be resumed today.

Oil Refiners, Drivers

in Australia Due Back

DUNEDIN, July 22 (UPI)—Oil refinery maintenance workers throughout Australia and oil-tank drivers in several states will return to work tomorrow after an 11-day strike which crippled transport.

Maintenance workers in four states voted for a return to work after the narrow majority of 13 after the president of the unionwealth Arbitration Commission, Sir Richard Kirby, granted a union request for a full hearing of wage claims.

Prechko Visits Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 22 (AP)—Defense Minister Andrei Prechko arrived here today at the head of a military delegation that included the head of the police, Gen. Alexei Epishov, the official Bulgarian news agency BTA said.



BERLIN VISITOR—Mrs. Angie Brooks-Randolph of Liberia, president of the UN General Assembly, and her son, Winston Henries, getting a look at the Communist wall.

During May Earthquake

Speed of Peruvian Avalanche Created 250 mph Mudslide

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)—The Peruvian earthquake of May 31 triggered a disaster of a kind never before recorded, two U.S. geologists reported today.

The quake killed more than 50,000 persons and injured about the same number. It wrecked 186,000 homes.

But the specific event that still startles geologists who surveyed the scene afterward was a gigantic avalanche of ice and rock which fell from the 21,900-foot heights of Nevado Huascarán, Peru's highest mountain, upon the towns of Yungay and Baskash.

It buried these two towns and took the lives of 20,000 persons. This one happening accounted for 40 percent of the total toll of the whole disaster. The other 60 percent died in the collapse of brittle houses.

UN Team

Dr. George Eriksson of the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington and Dr. George Plafker of the survey's Menlo Park, Calif., office have just returned from Peru where they studied the quake as part of a special United Nations team.

The destruction caused by the avalanche, apart from all the other damage done by the quake, "was almost unbelievable," they reported, "possibly surpassing in magnitude such catastrophic events as the Mt. Pelée eruption of 1902 on the island of Martinique, and the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79, that buried the city of Pompeii."

In the beginning the avalanche, triggered by the quake, started with the sliding of a mass of glacial ice and rock about 3,000 feet wide and about a mile long on the nearly sheer slopes of Huascarán.

It swept downward, dropping 12,000 feet vertically in a distance of nine miles and hit the town of Yungay.

Hunt for Soviet Plane in Atlantic Spurred by Signal

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 22 (UPI)—The massive North Atlantic hunt for a missing Soviet transport plane with 23 people aboard was stepped up last night after a search aircraft reported picking up a weak distress signal from the southern tip of Greenland.

The pilot of an American plane in the search for the huge four-engine Antonov An-22 transport, which vanished on Saturday, said the distress call included the Russian aircraft's serial number.

Officials at Keflavik Airport here said the signal was heard only for a short time.

The U.S. Air Force today reported sighting an empty yellow life raft in the North Atlantic in the area where the Russian plane has been missing. The Air Force said the raft was spotted about 125 miles northeast of the southern tip of Greenland. Associated Press reported.

The turbo-prop Soviet plane—one of the world's largest transports—looked off from Keflavik on Saturday carrying relief supplies for victims of the Peruvian earthquake.

Unofficial reports said 200 persons were estimated to have drowned in the last three days when rivers were swollen by heavy rainfall in the countryside.

Nixon's College Plans to Assemble Oral History of His Early Career

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI)—President Nixon has taken the first formal step toward assembling a comprehensive historical record of his political career, which will eventually be placed in the Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library.

A source close to the President disclosed yesterday that Mr. Nixon has entrusted to his alma mater, Whittier College, in California, the task of undertaking an oral history program covering his youth and early years in politics.

The decision was taken during a private meeting the President had at the White House last week with Frederick Binder, president of the small Quaker college just south of Los Angeles, the source said.

The President apparently was guided by a recommendation from the Richard M. Nixon Foundation, a group formed last year by the President's friends and supporters across the country to plan and build the presidential library and museum.

The decision to locate the oral history project at Whittier College was confirmed yesterday by the foundation's chairman, Leonard K. Firestone, of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. Reached by telephone in Akron, Ohio, Mr. Firestone said:

"Many of the President's aunts and uncles and cousins live in the area, as well as his early political associates, who will be interviewed in connection with the project."

The college has already earmarked \$50,000 to hire a historian and pay for a staff of professional interviewers for the first year of the program's operation, Mr. Firestone said. He indicated that some of the money will be raised by friends of the President.

Ceylon Prepares To Sever Its Link To British Crown

COLOMBO, Ceylon, July 22 (UPI)—Members of Ceylon's parliament yesterday unanimously approved a resolution giving themselves power to draft a new republican constitution severing links with the British crown.

Parliamentarians will hold their first meeting as a constituent assembly on July 29.

The 13-member Tamil Federal party voted for the resolution, although a spokesman had earlier forecast that the party would oppose it.

Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike moved the resolution last Sunday, when all 157 members of the House of Representatives assembled in an almost festive atmosphere in the Royal Junior School Auditorium here.

The MP's later debated the resolution in their own chamber. Ceylon's present constitution was drafted while this Indian Ocean island was a British colony and came into force with independence in 1948.

In last May's general elections, the United Front—consisting of Mrs. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom party, the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samaja party and the pro-Moscow Communist party—were given a mandate to turn the country into a republic.

Mr. Gerasimov acquired early fame by founding the first school of plastic reconstruction of faces on the basis of skull formations. Back in 1927 he began to sculpture Neanderthal men and other anthropological types which populated the area of the U.S.S.R. in prehistoric times.

On the basis of skull formations he did faces of many historic figures such as Tamerlane, Ivan the Terrible, Caesar, Napoleon and German poet Friedrich Schiller.

Mr. Gerasimov was director of the laboratory of the Institute of Plastic Reconstruction of the Ethnographic Institute and author of many scientific works, such as "Facial Reconstruction on the Basis of Skull Formations."

George Johnston

SYDNEY, July 22 (AP)—Australian author George Johnston, 53, died in his Sydney home last night.

A former newspaperman and World War II correspondent, Mr. Johnston's works include the autobiographical books "My Brother Jack" and "Clean Straw for Nothing."

Train Is Derailed, Killing 6, Near Reggio Calabria

GIROIA TAURO, Italy, July 22 (UPI)—A crack passenger train delayed for 30 minutes by demonstrators left the tracks today near this deep-south seaside resort, spilling passengers along the rails.

Police said six persons were killed and about 60 injured. Authorities issued emergency calls on radio for blood donors. The train, the Southern Arrow from Sicily to Turin, had been delayed 30 minutes at Villa San Giovanni, where scores of demonstrators were agitating for the selection of Reggio Calabria as capital of a newly created region.

Mohe burned eight freight cars and battled police in the streets for hours yesterday in other violence sparked by the departure of a passenger train.

Police said the 18-car Southern Arrow left the tracks about 36 miles from Reggio Calabria. The cause of the accident was not immediately known.

Most of the train remained upright, but four or five cars turned over.

'Death Squad' Killings in Brazil Climb to 12

SAO PAULO, Brazil, July 22 (AP)—The number of known "death squad" killings in Brazil over last weekend climbed to 12 today with the discovery of two bodies near the coffee port of Santos.

The latest victims were said to have been involved in robbery and drug peddling. Witnesses said each had been shot several times—a typical vigilante "death squad" execution.

Its Portrait of Pope Julius II Also Genuine, Florence Says

FLORENCE, Italy, July 22 (Reuters)—The portrait of Pope Julius II in Florence's Uffizi gallery—said by London's National Gallery last week to be a copy of a Raphael painting they possess—is also the work of the Italian Renaissance master.

This claim was made yesterday by Prof. Luciano Berti, director of the Uffizi, and adds to recent controversy over the painting.

Prof. Berti said the Uffizi portrait of the 16th century warrior-Pope Julius, a patron of Raphael, would be cleaned at the end of the current tourist season. Only then would it be possible to compare its quality with the London portrait, he said.

The professor added that it had been known as long ago as 1933 that the Julius in the National Gallery was an original.

The National Gallery announced last week that it had been discovered that its Julius was by Raphael. The gallery said the painting, which had been hung for 146 years in relative obscurity and had been considered to be a copy of that in Florence, pre-dated its Italian twin by at least a few weeks.

No one in Florence has the least underrated the importance of the discoveries in London, Prof. Berti said. But he said that even in the National Gallery statement, claiming to possess the original, "the possibility" is not excluded that the one in the Uffizi could be a second original, although perhaps "with more studio participation."

The professor added that it had never been claimed that the Uffizi portrait was a copy.

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Julius II was the "indisputable original of Raphael."

London Welcomes Move

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Britain's National Gallery yesterday welcomed the announcement that the Uffizi Gallery is to clean its version of Raphael's portrait of Pope Julius II.

Cecil Gould, deputy keeper of the British gallery, said, "I am very glad they have decided to clean the picture. The picture in Florence is very dirty. Once the grime is removed we can compare the two works and see which is the better. I shall look forward to that very much."

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There are experienced travelers who insist on Continental comfort whenever they visit America.

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South Africa is famous for its birds.

The big Boeing 707s of South African Airways. Rising from airports across the world. Speeding west from Australia. South from Europe. Down from America to Rio de Janeiro and east on the new Atlantic route. Heading back to South African sunsets. Towering skyscrapers and warm waves lapping the shore. To big business in Johannesburg. And bigger game in Kruger National Park. Join the migration from New York. Sydney, London or any of the major cities in Europe. Take the bird with a Springbok on its tail.



We fly your way

SAA

**Lockheed Newest Object
of Banks' Aid Packages**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT)—U.S. banks, banded together in yet another major corporate rescue, are now looking for a new target. The new target is Lockheed.

**Latest Chief
Plans to Quit
Penn Central**

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (Reuters)—Penn Central Transportation chairman Paul A. Gorman confirmed he will resign his job as soon as the trustees accept his resignation.

Gorman has held the job for more than two months, taking over from former chairman J. T. Saunders. He was ousted by a side said Mr. Gorman had been a district court judge John P. J. today named four trustees of the Penn Central reorganization.

They were George P. Baker, Jr., dean of the Harvard Business School; W. Willard Wirtz, secretary of labor; Jervis Don Jr., head of the Chicago, Island and Pacific Railroad; Richard C. Bond, president of Wanamaker Co., a Philadelphia department store.

Meanwhile, it was revealed in London that the cash needs of Penn Central may exceed \$500 million over the next two years.

Report made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and publicized by Congressman Patman, D-Texas, contained estimates that Penn Central's administration knew of the report, which expressed doubts about Penn's ability to repay the debt at the time it was seeking additional support for a \$300 million cash infusion.

The report was dated June 17, and stated that the new \$500 million loan to Penn under the Defense Production Act of 1950, the report said, "could only have been briefly a bankruptcy proceeding."

It also said that the financial risks to the government at the time the loan was made were "substantial."

Some details of the report were disclosed in a letter from Lockheed to the U.S. House of Representatives, which said the company had received a "substantial" tax refund this year.

But with four of Lockheed's principal defense programs—the C-5A, the Cheyenne attack helicopter, the SRAM (short range attack missile), and its shipyard operations—all enveloped in major cost overruns, problems are anticipated this fall when the 1971 bill is due to be passed.

Indeed, a good part of Lockheed's present and potential problems seem to stem from a mix up in financing. There have been reports—which Lockheed has never denied—that up to \$175 million of the \$300 million bank credit lines now in use were diverted to the C-5A program, even though originally set for the L-1011.

All told, Lockheed has asked the Pentagon for more than \$600 million in progress payments on disputed defense contracts to help cover cost overruns.

Other important indices also showed significant improvement in the latest report. Labor productivity, viewed by economists here as crucial to real economic growth, was up by 7.5 percent and profits, a bookkeeping index of an enterprise's success, were up 15 percent. In 1969, the figures were 4.4 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Wages rose 5 percent to 120 rubles (roughly \$120) in the latest period.

The report indicated, however, that agriculture, a perennial sore point and the subject of a recent

**British Levy
On Imports
To Be Lifted**Tories Set December
End to Labor Measure

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters)—Britain's import deposit levy system will end on Dec. 4, the government announced in Parliament today.

Before then, the rate of the levy will be cut. At the moment it is 50 percent. From Sept. 1 until the scheme ends it will be 20 percent.

The levy scheme, introduced by the Labor government to boost Britain's balance of payments, involved the payment into customs by importers of a deposit based on the value of goods.

Originally, this was 50 percent. The government later lowered it, first to 40 percent and then to 30 percent in their April budget.

Economists have expressed many doubts whether the scheme did in fact do what it was intended to do—to make imports less attractive.

Certainly, it greatly annoyed many overseas suppliers—especially the small textile producers in Hong Kong—many of whom lent money to their customers here to settle the deposits, which are held by customs for six months.

**Signal Finds Oil
Off Ghana's Coast**

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (Reuters)—Signal Oil and Gas said today it may have a major oil discovery in an offshore well along the Ghanaian coast.

The well is a joint venture of Signal and units of Occidental Petroleum Corp. and Standard Oil (Indiana).

Signal said that the well flowed 37 degrees gravity oil at a rate of over 2,300 barrels a day during tests.

Signal said a second interval produced more than 1,300 barrels of 40 degree gravity oil a day. Another test hole will be drilled.

**Rothschild
To Get Chunk
Of Sotheby's**

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters)—Rothschild's investment trust (RIT) is expected to acquire an interest in Sotheby's auctioneers who have, according to some of the richest families in the world, it was announced yesterday.

The trust will have a 50 percent interest in a new holding company, and will also have an interest in Sotheby's Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York.

Last year, the consolidated profits of Sotheby's before tax were \$58,000 (\$2 million) although profits for the current year are expected to be lower, a spokesman for the auctioneers said. Revenue was put at about \$40 million.

Goodyear, GT&E Profits Sag

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters)—A loss of \$4.71 million in the second quarter of the year brought Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. to a second straight loss for the first six months to five times the level of the 1969 period, according to TWA figures released today.

The second-quarter loss, amounting to 51 cents a share, compared with a profit of \$6.22 million, 57 cents a share, made in the 1969 quarter.

For the first half, losses are at \$4.44 million, 44 cents a share, compared with losses of \$3.88 million, 38 cents a share, in the 1969 period.

Revenue, however, continued to climb—by 10 percent in the quarter—to \$289.5 million from \$272.3 million and by 6 percent in the half year to \$531.3 million from \$501.76 million.

Earnings figures include results from Hilton International. Revenue totals do not.

Charles Tillinghast Jr., TWA chairman, said the second-quarter loss reflected continuation of the air traffic controllers' slowdown into April, lower yields from international traffic, and a lack of growth in domestic air traffic.

Earnings of its Hilton International subsidiary rose to \$2.25 million in the second quarter from \$2.2 million in the corresponding 1969 quarter.

Goodyear
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. reported today a 44 percent drop in net earnings for the second quarter of the year, and a 36 percent sag for the first half.

The firm blamed an eight-week United Rubber Workers strike at 16 plants for most of the profit downturn.

On the New York Stock Exchange today a 1.184 million share block of Goodyear stock was traded at 24 1/4, off 2. It was the largest block in NYSE history.

The quarter's net was \$24.33 million, or 23 cents a share, down from \$43.17 million, 40 cents a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue, meanwhile, dipped 3.5 percent to \$289.5 million from \$301.7 million.

In the first six months of the year, profits fell to \$5.62 million, 56 cents a share, from \$78.25 million, 78 cents a share, as revenue edged up 0.6 percent to \$531.3 million from \$501.76 million.

The NYSE closed the day with a marginal increase of 0.05 at 24 1/4. Standard & Poor's 500 registered a rise of 0.05 also to end the session at 710.3.

The rally was sparked by a report that a top Viet Cong official would favor a coalition government to include members of the present South Vietnamese regime.

The news sparked a dramatic turnaround from the morning's modest decline, but the market began falling back when it was learned that Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong Foreign Minister, made it clear that neither President Thieu nor Vice-President Ky could be included in any coalition acceptable to her.

Jersey Standard closed at 58 5/8, off 1 point. It traded as low as 57 3/4 on yesterday's late news of its lower first-half earnings, but later was helped by the rally.

Among other blue chips, American Telephone was off 3/8 at 44 1/2, while Westinghouse gained 1 1/8 to 84 5/8, Dupont 1 1/8 to 118 1/8, Texaco 7/8 to 28 5/8.

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To Our Readers

Owing to a communications failure

in New York City, New York stock and some N.Y. and Chicago commodity quotations were not received in time for this edition. The International Herald Tribune regrets any inconvenience to its readers.

**Vietnam News Lifts Dow
But Prices Level Off**

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters)—The stock market closed modestly higher today with only small vestiges of a strong midday rally still evident on the New York Stock Exchange.

At the market close, advances led by the largest block trade in NYSE history—1,184,300—which traded at 24 1/4.

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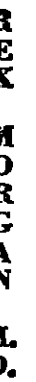
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By Will W.

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BUESAD



USE FOR FEATHERING
YOUR NEST

Gets First Victory and a Bruised Shin

McLain Breaks Ice, Doesn't Break Leg

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI)—McLain finally has his first victory of the season, but he also has a badly bruised left shin.

McLain's bad leg picked up both moments last night as the Tigers defeated the Minnesota Twins 5-2. McLain had made five previous starts since being promoted from minor-league Bowie Kuhn's staff.

By Jack Nelson

WIGGINS, Miss.—When tonight's visit to the Dizzy Dean Museum here, Ol' Diz himself tell you it ain't so—he ain't messed up with no big-time gamblers.

He's just a victim of circumstance, says Dean, wealthy businessman and entertainment figure who charged visitors \$1 to see his memorabilia as baseball star, sports center and raconteur.

Dean says if all will come out when the government brings to trial ten men indicted in an interstate gambling conspiracy and identifying him and his nephew, Paul Dean Jr., 32, as co-conspirators.

That was Dizzy's pitch in an interview, too, and the 39-year-old Hall of Fame member, an introverted who called himself "an Ol' country boy," seemed perturbed that anyone could question his explanation that he might have been foolish to get involved with gamblers at all, but that he was completely innocent otherwise.

"The God's Living Truth," Dean exclaimed. "I swear on a stack of Bibles as high as my head I ain't done nothing I'm ashamed of."

The indictment, returned in Detroit in February, charged seven persons in Michigan and three in Illinois, Miss. An affidavit filed by an internal revenue service agent to secure a search warrant in the case cited telephone conversations linking Dean and his nephew, Paul Dean Jr., 32, as co-conspirators.

Donald Dawson, 44, a scheme to fleece Howard Sober, 74, a wealthy Lansing, Mich., businessman and compulsive gambler.

The day after the indictment was returned, Dean, on the verge of tears, declared his innocence at a press conference in Phoenix, expressed his disappointment at not being indicted and then abruptly left without answering newsmen's questions.

In a recent interview in Winston, Dean talked truthfully about his gambling activities and outlined his substantial financial position.

"I make more'n \$100,000 a year on the up-and-up and I wouldn't be makin' bets like some people are talkin' about," Dean said.

Some government sources have said Sober may have lost as much as \$1 million gambling since

1967 when he first became acquainted with Dawson and Dean. Dean said he had told internal revenue service agents that he had placed bets for Sober at the 406 Club in Biloxi since 1967 and that Sober's total losses had amounted to \$21,000 or \$22,000.

Asked how much Sober might have lost elsewhere, Dean said: "God, I don't know. He'd bet a lot of money. He was like an alcoholic drinking."

Dean, who spends three winter months golfing, dove-shooting and enjoying life in Phoenix, said he met Sober there and later played as his partner in an invitational golf tournament in Louisiana.

"He'd call up and ask me to place bets for him and as a friend I'd do it," Dean said. "He's the only man I ever did it for. I've been bettin' at the 406 Club for four or five years, just going down there and placing bets like anybody else."

© Los Angeles Times

had better control than he has been having. He's not quite at mid-season form, but he's getting there.

The Tigers had scored all five runs by the time McLain limped off. He himself scored the first after singling, and Willie Horton knocked in two more with a homer.

White Sox 5, Indians 3

Chicago beat Cleveland, 5-3, with Earl Hopkin figuring in a pair of two-run rallies. Hopkin singled home a run in the fifth and sent in another in the seventh with a sacrifice fly.

Athletics 4, Senators 0

Sal Bando tripled across a run in the fourth and scored on Don Mincher's sacrifice fly, helping Oakland down Washington, 4-0.

Angels 10, Red Sox 6

Clyde Wright gained his 14th victory, but wasn't around when California concluded a 10-6 triumph over Boston. Wright left the game with a shin and his replacement, Ken Taylor, walked off a three-run homer in the seventh that capped a five-run outburst.

Orioles 2, Royals 1

Terry Crowley ripped a run-scoring double in the ninth inning, snapping a 1-1 tie and sending Baltimore to a 2-1 triumph over Kansas City.

Yankees 4, Brewers 3

The New York Yankees took advantage of Skip Lockwood's wildness to score two runs in the fifth inning and two more in the sixth for a 4-2 victory over Milwaukee.

Astros 5, Pirates 1

Houston downed Pittsburgh, for the second straight night, 5-1. In handling Jim Nelson a loss, after four victories, the Astros scored two runs in the first, the second on Doug Rader's single, and another in the fifth on Jesus Alou's homer.

Reds 6, Cardinals 5

Pat Corrales singled and scored the tying run in the sixth, then singled across two runs in the seventh as Cincinnati edged St. Louis, 6-5.

Phillies 3, Giants 2

One error by Alan Gallagher and two by Hal Lanier led to four unearned runs that helped Philadelphia beat San Francisco and Juan Marichal, 3-2.

Cubs 8, Braves 2

Ferguson Jenkins pitched a four-hitter, struck out two, and hit a two-run home run as Chicago defeated Atlanta, 8-2. The game was delayed by rain five times.

Expos 5, Dodgers 2

Montreal topped Los Angeles, 5-2, behind the hitting and pitching of Carl Morton. Morton recorded his 12th victory and pitched a two-run, 410-foot home run, his first in the majors.

No-Hit Pitcher Yanked

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—A pitcher working on a no-hitter was yanked for a pinch-hitter in the eighth inning last night.

The pitcher was right-hander Clay Kirby of the San Diego Padres, who had held the world champion New York Mets hitless, although yielding a first-inning run on two walks, a double steal and a ground out.

When he was taken out for a pinch-hitter, who struck out, in the last of the eighth, the San Diego fans booed. They booed some more when reliever Jack Balderson yielded two runs in the ninth to give the Met a 3-0 victory.

Statistics the computer will provide include the number of times a player has driven in runs in clutch situations.

"Statistics are one of baseball's strongest traditions," said Tomlinson. "We've been using statistics for a long time, but we've been limited in the amount of pertinent data which can be updated during and immediately following the game."

The computer terminal, a specially designed electronic typewriter, is operated from the press box. A statistician-human will pump a stream of information into the computer to keep it up to date.

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had better control than he has been having. He's not quite at mid-season form, but he's getting there.

The Tigers had scored all five runs by the time McLain limped off. He himself scored the first after singling, and Willie Horton knocked in two more with a homer.

White Sox 5, Indians 3

Chicago beat Cleveland, 5-3, with Earl Hopkin figuring in a pair of two-run rallies. Hopkin singled home a run in the fifth and sent in another in the seventh with a sacrifice fly.

Athletics 4, Senators 0

Sal Bando tripled across a run in the fourth and scored on Don Mincher's sacrifice fly, helping Oakland down Washington, 4-0.

Angels 10, Red Sox 6

Clyde Wright gained his 14th victory, but wasn't around when California concluded a 10-6 triumph over Boston. Wright left the game with a shin and his replacement, Ken Taylor, walked off a three-run homer in the seventh that capped a five-run outburst.

Orioles 2, Royals 1

Terry Crowley ripped a run-scoring double in the ninth inning, snapping a 1-1 tie and sending Baltimore to a 2-1 triumph over Kansas City.

Yankees 4, Brewers 3

The New York Yankees took advantage of Skip Lockwood's wildness to score two runs in the fifth inning and two more in the sixth for a 4-2 victory over Milwaukee.

Astros 5, Pirates 1

Houston downed Pittsburgh, for the second straight night, 5-1. In handling Jim Nelson a loss, after four victories, the Astros scored two runs in the first, the second on Doug Rader's single, and another in the fifth on Jesus Alou's homer.

Reds 6, Cardinals 5

Pat Corrales singled and scored the tying run in the sixth, then singled across two runs in the seventh as Cincinnati edged St. Louis, 6-5.

Phillies 3, Giants 2

One error by Alan Gallagher and two by Hal Lanier led to four unearned runs that helped Philadelphia beat San Francisco and Juan Marichal, 3-2.

Cubs 8, Braves 2

Ferguson Jenkins pitched a four-hitter, struck out two, and hit a two-run home run as Chicago defeated Atlanta, 8-2. The game was delayed by rain five times.

Expos 5, Dodgers 2

Montreal topped Los Angeles, 5-2, behind the hitting and pitching of Carl Morton. Morton recorded his 12th victory and pitched a two-run, 410-foot home run, his first in the majors.

No-Hit Pitcher Yanked

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—A pitcher working on a no-hitter was yanked for a pinch-hitter in the eighth inning last night.

The pitcher was right-hander Clay Kirby of the San Diego Padres, who had held the world champion New York Mets hitless, although yielding a first-inning run on two walks, a double steal and a ground out.

When he was taken out for a pinch-hitter, who struck out, in the last of the eighth, the San Diego fans booed. They booed some more when reliever Jack Balderson yielded two runs in the ninth to give the Met a 3-0 victory.

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